

The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick Editor

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 38.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
There will be no service at the Universalist church next Sunday on account of the illness of Rev. J. H. Little. Sunday school and evening meeting will be omitted. While Mr. Little at this time is improving it is not deemed wise that he should attempt to occupy his pulpit Sunday.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Because of illness of brother Little we had a good delegation from the Universalist church last Sunday, and there was a large congregation to listen to the Billy Sunday sermon.
Sample chimes for the chapel have arrived and are very pleasing to all who have seen them.
Miss Belle Huntington, the president of the Y. P. S. C. E., will lead the service next Sunday evening, it being the thirty-eighth anniversary of Christian Endeavor. There will be special features appropriate to the occasion.

METHODIST CHURCH.
The Ladies' Aid meets this week with Mrs. Fred J. Tibbitts on Thursday afternoon.
Willard Gorton, the individual star of the Popular Entertainment Course offered by this church, will be here on Tuesday, Feb. 6. He gives a program of unrivaled interest, including clay modeling, crayon sketches, and fabric pictures together with costumed characterizations and impersonations of noted men. The press everywhere speaks of Mr. Gorton in the terms of highest praise, and many in Bethel recall the marvelous skill he showed on his visit of some years ago to our town. Tickets are 35 cents, with all seats reserved. At Boxman's or of the ladies of the church.

MRS. JONATHAN SMITH.
Mrs. Jonathan Smith of Bear River passed away last Saturday at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Enman, Monday at 10:30 A. M.

All her eight children were in attendance at the funeral service: Mrs. John W. Martin from North Paris; Mr. Josiah Smith of Portland; Frederick Smith of Augusta; Don C. of Bear River; Mrs. Virgil Chapman, Mrs. Fred Howard, Mrs. Fred Kilgore, Mrs. Robert Enman, from whose home she was buried.

The service was fully attended by the neighbors, who have always loved and respected Mrs. Smith.

She is just gone before to await in the better land, the coming of her children and children's children, and to greet them with hearty welcome.

Rev. W. C. Curtis officiated at the funeral.

MRS. HARRIET NEWELL RICH.
Last Sunday Mrs. Harriet Newell Rich died at the Lewiston Home for Aged Women, of which she had been an inmate for nine years.

Mrs. Rich was the widow of the late J. G. Rich of Bethel and resided here until failing health induced her to enter the Home for Aged Women in Lewiston where she was tenderly cared for.

Mrs. Rich had many friends in Bethel whom she always welcomed when they called upon her at the home and never forgot the friends she left here and kept up an unusual interest in the welfare of the present for one of her advanced age. She was a woman of strong faith and the last time the writer called to see her, it was inspiring to hear her speak of the "glorious home beyond" in which she looked forward as to a pleasant journey to be taken to friends and rest.

Mrs. Rich was born in Plymouth, Mass., April 1, 1832. Her family have all "passed on" but one sister, Mrs. Mary Thoren of Plymouth. Her great comfort was the letters from her husband's grandsons, Harold Rich, who sent her so much pleasure in writing of his college life at Williams, and she gave to him the truest love and devotion—R. W. C.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
Now going on at the J. S. Hutchins store, great opportunity to get things at big discount. Better stock to be had at once.

Pictures for sale, including show cases, chess box, coffee mill, paper roll, sewing machine, easily seen, safe, paper bag, hanger, meat scales, tea box, meat chopper and tongs, oil tank, molasses pump, etc. You can get things at a bargain.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

The members of the Normal Class were privileged to attend a conference of teachers which was held on Monday. This meeting was conducted by Miss Florence Hale of the State Educational Department.

Mrs. W. C. Curtis and Rev. T. C. Chapman attended the Y. W. C. A. meeting last week and spoke to the girls about Billy Sunday and his work. This was one of the most interesting meetings held this year.

Professor Shure of Bates College will speak to the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25. Any boys who are interested are invited to be present and a special invitation is extended to the older grammar school boys.

A double basketball game was played in the G. A. gymnasium last Friday evening. The first game was between West Paris High school and Gould's, which resulted in a score of 27 to 9 in favor of Gould's.

Gould's Academy Runtz also won a victory over Norway grammar school, the score being 45 to 20.

The Athletic Association gave a very successful social last Thursday evening. As in the case of every school entertainment of its kind, which has been given this year, it was favored by a large attendance. Many members of the Association had earned fifty cents for its benefit and various ways in which it had been earned. The net proceeds were \$21.20.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Maud M. O'Reilly of the Flat school has been ill.

The Gilead school closed last week for a vacation of two months.

Greenwood schools Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 11 will close this week after completing 20 weeks of school since July 1, 1916.

Miss Jennie E. Bean of the West Bethel school and a large percentage of her pupils are ill with colds or the grip. The school is closed temporarily.

The regular meeting of the Bethel Parent-Teacher Association was held at the brick schoolhouse Jan. 17. The questions of the question box were considered and discussed after which Supt. Lyman gave a brief talk on where our school funds come from and where they go.

Miss Florence M. Hale, State Agent for Rural Education, met the teachers of Bethel and Greenwood in an all day meeting at the brick schoolhouse, Monday, Jan. 22. Miss Hale is not a visionary theorist. She gives practical help in a forceful commonsense way. She radiates energy and good nature. Teachers were requested to present their problems for her advice and solution which were gladly furnished. The meeting was helpful and instructive as well as enjoyable. Every teacher except one who was ill and the girls of the Academy training course attended. While waiting for the train which was delayed several hours by the storm one of the teachers expressed the sentiment of all when she said cheerfully, "Well, we're here and I'm glad we came." Miss Hale will speak here again in February when everyone is invited. One cannot afford to miss hearing Miss Hale if one has the slightest interest in education.

To the Republican Voters of Eastern Oxford County:

I shall be a candidate for the Office of Register of Deeds for Eastern Oxford County at the next Republican Primaries. I have always been a resident and voter of Oxford County and have always lived in different sections of the Eastern part of Oxford County and am known to many of the voters. If I receive the nomination, I will do my best to attend to the duties of the Office faithfully and without any compromise on my part, but I am capable of doing it. I take this method of notifying my friends a long time in advance, that I am to be a candidate and trust that the Republican Voters in the Eastern part of the County will give me their support.

HARVEY K. POWERS

WANTED.
We would like to secure one or two copies of the Citizen of Dec. 23, 1916.

CITIZEN OFFICE.

Bethel, Maine.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Arriving Saturday evening were H. A. Phinney, Wm. A. Muller and H. W. Reed of Arlington.

W. H. Norton, R. A. McWilliams and Amos L. Tucker of Portland have been visitors at the Inn during the week.

Saturday afternoon the guests of the Inn joined the local people in a game of hockey. A very lively game was reported.

A jolly party arriving Saturday morning were Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Ball and daughter, Mr. C. Eaton and Miss B. A. Ball all of Boston.

Miss Florence M. Hale of Augusta has been holding a meeting here for the benefit of the teachers of country schools, and, as usual, has made her headquarters at the Inn.

Mrs. Alexander, who has been here with Miss Allen of Brookline, was called to Boston last week by the illness of her sister but returned Monday. During her absence Miss Anne Paton of Waltham was with Miss Allen.

Most of the Inn guests attended the concert given by "Tinker's" orchestra, Tuesday night, many of them remaining for the dance afterwards, after which they returned to the Inn and enjoyed sandwiches and Champagne served by the courtesy of Mr. Cliley.

Prof. and Mrs. H. P. Talbot leave today for Boston after a pleasant week at the Inn. Prof. Talbot is head of the Chemistry Department at Institute of Technology, and the mid-winter examinations gave him the chance to take a week of much needed rest.

Tuesday a party of ten left the Inn about ten A. M., for Mt. Abram, driving to the house on the hill and then snow shoeing to the summit. Returning about three, they reported a beautiful view and a delightful trip, and were all able to do justice to the late dinner.

NOTICE.

Postmaster G. L. Thurston wishes to notify the Patrons of the Bethel Post Office that the office will be closed at 3 P. M. each evening when the train is on time, and as soon as the mail is distributed and delivered other evenings. Sundays the office will be open only from 7:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M., as there will be no mail to deliver until 7:00 P. M. on Sunday evenings.

All mail going west deposited in the outside box not later than 6:00 P. M. on Sunday evenings will be dispatched on train 5 leaving Bethel at 6:48 P. M. 1:25 P. M.

STATE OF MAINE.

In House of Representatives January 19, 1917.

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the time for the reception of petitions and bills for private and special legislation be limited to Friday, February 9th, 1917; that all such petitions and bills presented after that date be referred to the next Legislature, and that the Clerk of the House cause copies of this order to be published in all daily and weekly papers in this State until February 8th, 1917.

House of Representatives, Jan. 15, 1917.

Read and Passed.

Sent up for Concurrence.

W. R. Reix, Clerk.

In Senate Chamber, Jan. 15, 1917.

Read and Passed.

In Concurrence.

W. E. Lawry, Secretary.

HOOS WANTED.

Will pay for live hoos or the fur dressed. Call, write or telephone.

W. C. BRYANT.

1:15 P. M. Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The Helen Tyler place at West Bethel owned by Ernest Swicker Estate. One of the best farms in Bethel. For information and particulars inquire of MRS. ERNEST SWICKER.

1:20 P. M. West Bethel, Me.

Typewriter to let by the week or month. \$50 per week, \$2.00 per month.

Inquire at

CITIZEN OFFICE.

Bethel, Maine.

78th MAINE

LEGISLATURE

Our Special Correspondent Writes of the Past Week's Work

A full four days' string of hearings on the new budget system, rather dry routine work and a medley of bills and resolutions marked the third week of the 78th Maine Legislature. Several matters of considerable interest to Oxford County made their appearance, among these the hearing granted Dr. Eugene M. McCarty for the Rumford hospital of Rumford Falls.

Dr. McCarty stated that the hospital was the only one within a radius of 44 miles and had a staff of four men, all from that locality. It had given 1167 days free board the past year, including 388 for emergency cases. The number of patients was 75 more than last year and the per capita cost per week \$15.87. A maintenance appropriation of \$1000 was asked for each of the two years 1917 and 1918 in place of \$500 for the two previous years, on account of the increased cost of living and in order that more charity work might be done.

In answer to a query of Chairman Higgins Dr. McCarty said that he, Lucian Blanchard and Mrs. E. M. McCarty owned the stock of the hospital. Many mill operatives were treated but the Oxford Paper Co. was the only corporation that assisted the hospital. The operating room was open to all physicians. The hospital did not take alcoholics or those suffering from contagious diseases.

With the would-be legislation introduced came the following:

By George A. Hutchins of Mexico, a resolve providing \$200 for each of the years 1917 and 1918 for Rachel Stanley of Paris. Mrs. Stanley is the widow of John F. Stanley, late superintendent of the Lake Auburn fish hatchery who died Nov. 25, 1916, from injuries received from an attack of a mad deer kept on the hatchery reservation.

Also by Mr. Hutchins, a resolve appropriating \$15,000 to aid the town of Mexico in purchasing the toll bridge over the Androscoggin river between the towns of Mexico and Rumford.

Also by Mr. Hutchins, an act to amend a chapter of the Public Laws of 1915 increasing the salary of the Oxford county register of probate from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

By Frederick O. Eaton of Rumford, a resolve in favor of the Rumford Hospital Association appropriating \$1,000 for each of the years 1917 and 1918 for maintenance.

By Senator Orman L. Stanley of Porter, an act to amend the charter of the Fryeburg Water Co., giving the company the right to hold real and personal estate not exceeding \$100,000.

By Ralph G. Charles of Lovell, a resolve providing for a State pension of \$4 a month for Joann P. Libby of Locke's Mills, Oxford county, widow of Silas Swift, a veteran of the Civil War.

By Herbert F. Andrews of Norway, the following resolves:

Appropriating \$500 for the purchase by the State of 100 copies of a new history of Norway, by C. P. Whitman.

Providing a State pension of \$4 a month for Mrs. Jennie C. Young of Norway, widow of Charles A. Young, a veteran of the 7th Maine Battery in the Civil War, accompanied by a petition of the selectmen of Norway in favor of the same.

Providing a State pension of \$4 a month for Charles C. Bart of Norway, a veteran of the 7th Maine Battery in the Civil War, accompanied by a petition of the selectmen of Norway in favor of the same.

The stereotyped phrase, "devoted to routine matters," is appropriate to the sessions of House and Senate from the first, Tuesday afternoon, to the last, Thursday forenoon. Adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning at this week at 10 A. M.

The bonds of Treasurer-elect Joseph W. Simpson were finally adjusted and he assumed office Wednesday morning; the consolidation of Charles B. Brown of Bethel as superintendent of buildings was confirmed and Mr. Brown is fitting nicely into his new duties; Frank W.

(Continued on Page 5)

GRANGE NEWS

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.

Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 138, West Bethel, held its regular meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, with eleven members present. After the usual business was conducted a communication was read from C. O. Purinton, State Lecturer, in regard to the conference to be held at City Hall, Waterville, Feb. 7 and 8. It was voted to send the Lecturer. The literary program was short. Readings by F. I. Bean, H. N. Head, Emma Mills. A short talk on woman suffrage was discussed by a few. Grange closed in form.

PARIS GRANGE.

Paris grange was called to order by Worthy Master Dudley at 8 P. M., Jan. 20. The Chaplain, A. Steward and Poem were absent. One application was received. It was voted to send the Lecturer to the State Lecturers' Conference at Waterville and pay her expenses. The following program was given: Single, Grange; Reading, Sister Hill; Letter to the Grange from Sister Gertrude Twitchell, who is in Grandin, Fla., was read by the Lecturer. A duet was sung by Sisters Wheeler and Mason. Question: Is sweet corn more profitable than yellow corn? was discussed by L. A. Brooks in the affirmative and A. E. Goldsmith in the negative, followed by a general discussion. Music by Grange. Bro. W. C. Thayer gave a tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Dewey. The next meeting will be held February 3 at 1:30 P. M., when the first and second degrees will be conferred.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Bear River Grange met in the hall Jan. 20 at 8:30 P. M. W. M. in chair filled vacant chairs as follows: Chaplain, A. E. Bailey; Flora, Cora Davis; O. K., M. A. Holt. After the usual order of business the W. M. assisted by the Assistant Steward and Lady Assistant Steward installed Elmer Bean as Gate Keeper and Lillian Bean as Flora. The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year: Executive Committee—M. A. Holt, S. P. Davis, W. D. Kilgore; Finance Committee—E. W. Stearns, P. O. Brinkh, W. D. Kilgore; Committee on Charity—C. F. Saunders and wife, W. D. Kilgore and wife, Albert James and wife; Janitor, A. E. Bailey; Pianist, Gladys Davis; Librarian, Mabel Bailey. It was voted to have the Librarian correspond with the State Librarian in regard to procuring a Travelling Library for the Grange.

Literary program: Song, encore, Mr. and Mrs. Wight; Reading, Ferol Bruck; Song, Mr. and Mrs. Bruck. A very interesting Grange paper was read by Lillian Bean. Miss Bishop was appointed as the next editor. A report of the State Grange at Bangor was given by the Master, which was greatly enjoyed by all. There were twenty-seven members and one visitor from Upton Grange.

LONG MT. ORANGE.

Long Mt. Orange met Saturday for its regular all day meeting. The following program was given by the Lecturers:

Poem, Mrs. Herman Danham; Instrumental Music, Mrs. H. M. Thomas; Song, Mrs. Jesse Elliot; Essay, Mrs. Arthur Clark; Recitation, Florence Akers; Essay, Margaret Eastman; Essay, Mrs. Geo. Abbott; Essay, Ida Danham; Essay, Ellen Small; Essay, Mrs. Richards; Essay, Mrs. C. A. Andrews; Essay, Mrs. Geo. Learned; Essay, Mrs. Jackson; Essay, Evelyn Stevens; Essay, Ida Danham; Essay, Mrs. Cora Akers; Essay, Margaret Eastman; Essay, Mrs. Elliot; Essay, Mrs. Marion; Essay, J. R. Littlehale; Essay, W. W. Perkins; Essay, E. M. Damon; Essay, E. M. Bailey; Essay, L. R. Hall; Essay, Jesse Elliot; Essay, John Talbot; Essay, Geo. Abbott; Essay, O. A. Burgess; Essay, John Bailey.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A country store at Hunt's Corner, Al. baury, Me. Only store in town doing business. Size of building 12x10, with a built in refrigerator, also good size farm and buildings with all conveniences. So sure wood and timber lot.

1:35 P. M. R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Me.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week; 25c, 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,

Bethel, Maine.

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE

C. C. BRYANT,

2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.

Telephone Connection.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done.

Laces, Polishes, Whiting, Etc.

A. B. BUXTON,

Main Street, Bethel, Maine.

Opposite N. F. Brown's.

FOR SALE.

Pair black horses weighing 1130 each, one 12, the other 14 years old, the horses I worked on my peddler cart for 3 years. Also my peddler cart and sled, both in good running order.

W. A. BRAGG.

10-12-14. Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The barn on the Milton Grover place on Grover Hill. Can be taken down and moved. Well timbered and much good lumber can be taken from it. Apply to

HERBICK & PARK.

WANTED.—Live Rabbits for which I will pay 40 cents each. Mondays and Tuesdays.

W. L. CHAPMAN,

1-11-31-p. Bethel, Maine.

HORSES' TEETH

should receive proper attention. Have your horse's mouth looked after by

L. A. HALL,

Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

Four year old heifer, due to freshen soon.

MARTHA E. BARTLETT,

1-23-31. North Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

Will the person who was seen picking up the horse blanket near Lincoln Cummings' leave same at the Post Office and save cost!

J. F. HARRINGTON,

1-15 Bethel, Maine.

No. 1 Quality Rubbers

of all descriptions for dress or work. You will save money by buying this month.

Look at this space next week

telling about Moccasin sale starting February 1st.

SHOE AND RUBBER REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.

Phone 14-1.

WANTED.—Capable girl for general housework in family of four and assist with children, must be a good plain cook, flat laundry sent out, wages \$5 per week, address

MRS. HARRY J. GODFREY,

1-25-17. 222 State St., Augusta, Me.

Allen's Foot-Paste for the Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet and makes walking easy. At drug stores everywhere, 25c. Ad.

1-15-17.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

TEXTILES.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

Continued from last week.

SILK FIBER.

Silk is an animal fiber spun by a worm when it makes its cocoon. It is the most beautiful and expensive of all fibers. It is unwound from the cocoon in a round, smooth fiber from three to four thousand feet long. The best part is in the center. It is a transparent, lustrous fiber which is very strong and elastic and which takes dyes very easily. In its raw state it is covered by a gum which conceals its beauty. This is removed before it is spun into yarn. Serpico is the term applied to the rustic peculiar to silk. This condition is not natural to the silk, but is brought about by treating the silk with a dilute acid. Silks not only absorb dye stuff very readily, but they also take up metallic salts. This property is made use of in adulterating the silk by weighting it. In many heavy fringes as much as two or three hundred per cent of the weight of the fiber is added in the form of metallic salts. These foreign substances often result in entirely destroying the silk fiber. Sometimes such silks, after having been laid away for some time, simply fall to pieces with only a little handling or use.

Solutions of common salt have a harmful effect on silk, greatly weakening it. In some climates as on the islands of the sea it drops to pieces. This is increased when heavily weighted. Perspiration, having a large per cent of salt, rots silk very quickly. In laundry operations it is well to remember that alkalis weaken silk. If they are strong enough they dissolve the silk. This is also true of strong mineral acids, but dilute acids have little effect. The weaving of the silk is much the same as the weaving of the other fibers, unless fancy effects are desired. Satins, velvets, crepes, broads, are all brought about by special devices in weaving. More effects are obtained by embossing the cloth with heavy engraved rollers. Panné velvets are woven like other velvets, but instead of having the nap or pile steamed, they are subjected to a special method of pressing.

Waste or spun silk is not discarded. This waste silk is the shorter or broken fibers. They may be the silk from cocoons from which the moth has escaped, or they may be weak ends of the reeled silk. This silk is treated much like wool or cotton. It is washed, then carded, drawn and spun. It is not so strong as reeled silk, and not so even and lustrous in appearance because of its many ends and consequent harder twist.

The two kinds of silk are frequently used in making cloth, the spun silk being used for the warp and the reeled silk for the woof. The poorer grades of silk which are too weak and short to be woven into cloth are made into hat bristles and cheaper silk trimmings.

Since silk is necessarily an expensive fiber many attempts have been made to find silk substitutes. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to spin the spider's web and other moth filaments. So far only one natural fiber has been found that can be used and that is the bristles of a shellfish. This bristle is a tangled like appendage by which the fish fastens itself to the rocks. It may

NEW ENGLAND Animal Fertilizers

will keep your soil in condition and grow more profitable crops every year. They are made of BONE, BLOOD, MEAT and high-grade chemicals—natural plant foods. Our booklet will tell, free, how profitable crops can be grown. Ask our dealer to help solve your fertilizer problems and write us for booklet, "Fertilizer Facts for Farmers."

NEW ENGLAND FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.

For Sale by FRED L. EDWARDS, Bethel, Me.

be combed out and spun into a thread which may be used for gloves, purses, etc.

One artificial silk has been made, called Chardonnet silk, after the name of the man who discovered it. It has a high luster and considerable tensile strength. It is yellowish in color but may be bleached and dyed. The principal objection to it is that it does not withstand water. It is used for braids, neckties and other similar fancy articles that do not require washing.

Linon Fiber. Linon is the last fiber to be considered. It is the product of the flax plant. Good flax yields fibers from twelve to twenty inches long. The fibers vary in firmness. They are very strong but are not elastic. They have a high luster. Unbleached linon is stronger than bleached linon because the process of bleaching removes the oil and some of the vegetable waxes and gums. Linon must not be bleached rapidly as cotton is, since the process used disintegrates the fiber. Acids do not act so rapidly on linon as alkalies. Linon has not much affinity for dyes. It is a good conductor of heat and therefore feels cool to the touch. It makes a most desirable summer garment for this reason.

The separation of the fiber from the woody part of the plant is a long, tedious process. The seeds and leaves are first removed, and the stems are tied in bundles and put through a process of fermentation known as retting. Retting may be accomplished in a number of ways.

Dew retting consists in spreading the fibers on the grass and leaving them exposed to the action of dew and sun for about two weeks. This method is successful only in Russia. It results in a very silky fiber which may also be due to the flax plant itself.

Pool retting is placing the bundles in a pool of stagnant water and allowing them to remain there for several days. Since this is accompanied by fermentation the bundles must be weighed to keep them under water. Soft water gives the best results.

Retting in running water is practiced largely in Belgium. The famous Courtrai flax of Belgium is retted in the slow running waters of the River Lys. Its creamy color is due to this.

As a rule running water gives a whiter flax than pool retting.

These processes are not only slow and expensive, but can be carried on successfully only in suitable climates. Many attempts have been made to shorten the process of retting. Tanks of heated water are used, some of which have the water changing and others not. The retting is accomplished in these in fifty to sixty hours. It must be stopped at just the right time or the fiber will be weakened or discolored. Certain chemicals hasten the process, but these also weaken the fiber.

After retting the linen fiber must be dried, separated from the woody part, combed, drawn and spun. It is then ready for weaving and finishing.

While some linens are put on the market without any bleaching, the majority of them are bleached. This is a long and very delicate process, if the linen is to be bleached without injuring the fiber. Done in commercial establish-

ments it consists of many washings, treatments with bleaching powder, and thorough rinsings.

Grass bleaching is perhaps the best if done under proper conditions, which mean proper fields and favorable weather. This process occupies weeks of time.

When the linen fibers are combed, the long smooth fibers are separated from the short and broken ones. These short and usually coarser fibers are known as tow. They can be combed, spun and woven into inferior cloth. Sizing can make a poor grade look well. But washing removes the sizing and the true appearance of the cloth is then seen. Such linen does not wear well.

Brown or tan finish is the unbleached linen. These are sometimes beautiful shades of tans and grays. They usually wear better than the bleached linen.

Bleaching does not necessarily weaken fibers if done by proper methods. But modern methods consider only time and cheapness and we are often surprised to find linen wearing so poorly.

The rapid absorption of water makes linen best for towels. Its hard, lustrous surface makes it unsurpassed for table use. It is fine for summer garments but it wrinkles easily. Because of its resistance to coloring matter it does not stain easily.

It is high in price and justly so, when we remember the large amount of hand labor necessary in its production and the lengthy processes involved. Because of the expense of hand labor in this country and because our climate is not well suited to grass bleaching we cannot produce it to advantage. The high duty on it keeps up the price of imported linen.

The dyeing of these various textiles has been so perfected that for the most part the colors are reasonably fast.

Adulterations of Textile Fibers. Cotton being so cheap is not apt to have any other fiber mixed with it. The principal adulteration in cotton cloth is sizing. This is removed by the washing and boiling and frequently leaves a cloth of very inferior quality and appearance. Where this is suspected a sample should be washed. If the cloth is very thin, hold it up to the light, when the sizing can be seen between the threads.

Swiss embroidery is sometimes imitated by printing the dots or the pattern on, in heavy paste which eventually wears off. Mercerized cotton is often imitated by subjecting cotton cloth to a high pressure between rollers. The resulting luster disappears in washing.

Cotton is often made up to imitate silk, wool, or linen and sold under names designed to help along the fallacy.

Since wool is more expensive than cotton it is also more adulterated. Another reason that wool is so largely adulterated is that the demand for woolen garments, etc., is far in excess of the amount of wool produced. And so we find a very large per cent of woolen cloth is made from reclaimed wool. This was formerly called shoddy but the term shoddy has come to be associated with inferior cloth, so that manufacturers prefer to use the term "reclaimed wool." This is wool obtained from old woolen goods either knit or woven. It is picked to pieces by machinery, cleaned, combed, spun and used in the manufacture of new cloth.

In some cases these wool fibers are of good enough quality to produce first class cloth, particularly if the wool has been reclaimed from worsted yarn. In other cases very inferior yarn is spun from it and cloth made from it does not wear well. These fibers can be detected by unweaving a sample of the cloth. The yarn is made of very short wool and has a large number of ends which can be seen on careful examination. It is very weak and breaks easily.

The pay of it is that such cloth is sold at a price that makes it attractive to cheap buyers who are not able to buy such worthless material.

This reclaimed wool is sometimes woven with new wool, sometimes with itself and sometimes with cotton. Very often the entire foundation of cotton with only enough wool to cover the surface. This can readily be discovered by boiling a sample of the cloth in a small quantity of caustic soda or potash dissolved in about a pint of water. This dissolves the wool and leaves the cotton unaffected. If the sample is all wool it is entirely dissolved.

Standard breadcloths, worsted suitings, expensive velvets, and similar materials which bring a good price are usually all wool and wear well. Novelties are apt to be combined with cotton or inferior reclaimed wool and these should be carefully examined before

CANTON

Miss Clytie DeCoster has been visiting at Rumford and Dixfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Partridge are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Wednesday. Mrs. Partridge, who has been seriously ill, is now improving.

Daniel Barker has moved from Hartford to Canton and is employed in the tannery.

The Universalist Circle served a supper at the vestry of the church, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Forhan have returned home.

The children of Fred Bryant of Hartford are ill with the mumps.

Mrs. Angella Thompson is employed in the family of W. F. Allen of East Dixfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Bicknell have been visiting relatives in Lewiston. Mrs. Lottie Douglass is visiting in Rumford.

Frank Richardson has been visiting his cousin, Mrs. M. J. Howes and family of Mechanic Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Gammon pleasantly entertained a party at what Thursday evening, which included Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Westgate, Miss Ruth Johnson, Miss Ora Woodward, Miss Mary Kelley, Theon Woodward, Arthur Tirrell and Sherman Dillon. The first prize for women was won by Mrs. E. E. Westgate and Miss Ruth Johnson received the trophy prize. Geo. H. Johnson won the first prize for men, while Theon Woodward was awarded the consolation prize. Refreshments of ice cream and fancy crackers were served.

Frank D. Tabbs of Bates College will give a lecture at the Free Baptist church, Feb. 1st, under the auspices of the Ocean Park Study Club. His subject will be "Mexico, Past and Present."

No meeting of the Pine Tree Club was held Saturday on account of the illness of one of its members. Charles E. Richardson, who has been ill with an attack of appendicitis, is more comfortable.

Miss L. B. Treadwell was a guest Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Corliss of Hartford.

The remains of Mrs. Smith Wyman, mother of Windsor H. Wyman, of No. Abington, Mass., were brought to Peru for interment, Wednesday.

Miss Lucy Elliott has gone to her home in Rumford Center for a time.

Mrs. George Whitman of Norway is a guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Donald B. Partridge and family of Spring Street.

Mrs. Frank Carter and son, Guy Carter, of Winthrop are visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Clyde Bicknell and family.

Interfer silk is combined with best silk. Some poorer grades of silk, imitation porgée and some of the thin cheap silks are woven entirely of spun silk.

Linon is often adulterated with the inferior linen fibers or tow. The habit of wetting a piece of cloth to find if it is all linen fails to disclose the presence of tow, since it, too, is a linen fiber and absorbs water readily. The only way to discover this is to unravel a sample and examine the length of the fiber. Coarse, irregular and inferior fibers are often concealed by a heavy sizing particularly in table linen. This should be washed to remove the sizing and then examined for quality.

When we remember that the buyers for the retail establishments carefully examine and pull to pieces samples of all the cloth they buy, in order to determine whether the cloth is worth the money paid for it, we should pick up our courage and demand a similar right when we go to invest our share in garments or household furnishings. If it is good business for the merchant, it is good business for the purchaser. And when women bring intelligent business principles to their aid in purchasing, their demands will surely be met by better values for the money spent.

Diseases of Children I find more one of the most common of children's diseases—either pinworms or stomach worms. These parasites make their presence felt through deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, breaths hard and full belly with occasional gurgling and pale face of leaden tint, legs heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

For over 60 years Dr. Tru's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, has been the standard remedy for worms, stomach disorders and constipation, both for children and adults.

Mrs. W. L. White of Houston, Texas, writes: "I want to say that Dr. Tru's Elixir is certainly a fine medicine." At all dealers, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Ad-vice free. Write to me.

Asbury, Maine. Dr. Tru

BLUE STORES

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT

Is to buy WINTER CLOTHING right now for next Winter. It is sure to be higher. We purchased the large stocks for our two stores months ago, when wearing apparel of every kind cost much less than today. We are selling, with VERY FEW exceptions (where we have had to re-order and pay the advance), at the old low prices.

Overcoats, Mackinaws, Lamb lined Coats
Men's and Ladies' Fur Coats, Sweaters
and Underwear

You will make no mistake if you BUY NOW.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

SOUTH PARIS

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL,

MAINE

Are You One of Thousands Taking BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL TODAY? THE GREATEST THROAT AND LUNG REMEDY.

On Feb. 3 a public supper will be served at the banquet hall of Odd Fellows block under the auspices of Emmanuel Rebekah Lodge. The entertainers are Mrs. Mary Butterfield, Mrs. Maud Richardson, Mrs. Ethel H. Woodward and Mrs. Amy Chamberlain.

Miss L. B. Treadwell spoke on "The Bible" at the Sunday morning service and on "Paul at Athens" in the evening.

Leroy Hall of Dixfield has been a guest of Mrs. L. I. Kilbreth, who is his niece.

Mrs. Alma Higgins of Gray inspected the work of John A. Dodge Relief Corps, Tuesday and installed the new officers. At the close of the installation ceremony a beautiful engraved silver spoon was presented to Mrs. Higgins. A fine dinner was served, members of John A. Dodge Post being guests.

Miss Eva Briggs is at Buckfield engaged as nurse.

The Sabbath school of the Universalist church will be held at 12 o'clock hereafter instead of in the afternoon.

The Universalist church officers have been elected as follows: Moderator, E. E. Westgate; Clerk, Mrs. Gladys W. Russell; Trustees, G. L. Wallin, Chas. F. Oldham and A. E. Johnson; Music Committee, Mrs. F. B. Woodward.

The Universalist Circle was entertained Thursday at the home of Mrs. C. F. Oldham and Mrs. Evie B. York. During the afternoon piano solos by Miss Eleanor Westgate were enjoyed. Confectionery was served. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Marion A. Smith; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Lillian Bicknell; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Minnie Forhan; Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Olin; Treasurer, Mrs. Ethel B. Woodward; Chaplain, Mrs. Ella L. Swasey; Trustees, Mrs. Belle Wallin, Mrs. Philara Stuart and Mrs. Cora B. Fuller. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Lillian Bicknell of Lake street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Stabbs have been guests of relatives at Farmington. Elmer Lane of Rumford has been a guest of C. E. Richardson and family.

W. A. Lucas resumed his duties on the H. P. D. route, Monday, after a two weeks' illness.

Henry Richards went to Wilton to the ice races Saturday and won the race for all race with his trotting horse.

HANOVER.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Saunders attended the Old Fellows and Rebekahs installation at Bethel, Monday evening.

Miss Mabel Warren of Upton is the guest of E. W. Stearns and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Averna Lapham and family visited Geo. Haines and family on Kimball Hill, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stearns and Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Saunders held a whist party at the Grange Hall, Norway, Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Grange. Quite a good crowd attended. Games and dancing were enjoyed later in the evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. Blanche Trask and Leon B. Adams. Consolation prizes, Una Roberts and H. B. Hastings.

Mr. Adèle Saunders and daughter,

Genie, attended the Grange installation at Rumford Center, Saturday.

Ray Parker was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Cora Davis, over Sunday.

George Ed. Smith passed away Saturday afternoon after a lingering illness. The many friends of the family extend sympathy.

PAINFUL COUGHS RELIEVED

Dr. King's New Discovery is a soothing, healing remedy for coughs and colds that has stood the test of nearly fifty years. For that cough that strains the throat and saps the vitality try Dr. King's New Discovery. The soothing pine balsam and mild laxative ingredients soon drive the cold from the system. Have a bottle on hand for winter colds, croup, grippe and bronchial affections. At your Druggist, 50c. Adv.

What the Press Says of Our New Serial

Prudence OF THE Parsonage

The Continent:

Laughter and tears lie close together. Something going all the time in this perfectly delicious story.

Review of Reviews:

Little Women bids fair to have a rival in Ethel Hueston's novel, brimming with the fun and frolic of healthy, hearty girlhood. A delicate wild-rose love story tempers the madcap merriment.

Philadelphia Press:

Full of humanity and humor. It breathes the spirit of universal good will as does no other novel of recent days.

Liter:

Written with obviously genuine enjoyment of the fun-loving happy-go-lucky, hand-to-mouth family life—its appeal is a wide one and directed to a wholesome, human, good-to-preserve simplicity.

Boston Globe:

Sparkling with bright whimsical humor. One of the cleanest and most delightful books of the season.

New York Times:

As frivolous, gay, and amusing a story as one might wish for—doubly welcome in a world that has gone gray and sombre with tragedy.

Brooklyn Citizen:

One could read of the doings of the lovable PRUDENCE for a week and never tire of the story.

Be Sure to Read the First Installment in This Paper Soon!

Cold Sores and Fever Blisters

are only outward manifestations of the inflammation of the mucous surface that lines the lungs, the stomach and all the digestive tract, but they give you evidence of how sore a membrane may become as a result of inflammation, which is stagnation of the blood, rightfully called acute catarrh.

If you suffer from such conditions don't let them become chronic, don't run the risk of systemic catarrh.

Clear it Up With PERUNA

When your system is cleared of all its poisons, the membranes soothe and heal, the cold goes and your digestion restored, you will enjoy life, feel equal to all its tasks, and be at peace with the world. Let Peruna do for you what it did for this sufferer:

Mrs. L. A. Patterson, 238 Utah Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I have been a friend of Peruna for many years. I have used it and so we for external complaints and found it a very successful remedy. I have a small family of children. Times ago I had with me, but I have recently found it in the evidence of Peruna, especially during the season of the year when colds and fevers are prevalent. We always recommend Peruna to our children for the benefit it has been in."

You needn't suffer longer with such a remedy at hand.



Peruna can be obtained in tablet form. You can carry it with you and take it systematically and regularly for a remedy, or as needed for a preventive. Get a box today.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

RUMFORD

The Rumford Falls Trust Co. has installed a Burroughs book machine for use in making statements of customers accounts. This latest product of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company automatically adds deposits to the old balances, and tracks any checks paid by the depositor, extending the new

any effort by the operator exchange the date at the start of

day a business. R. W. Stockbridge, Portland, salesmanager for Maine

The judges in the essay contest between the boys of the Stephens school Potato Club, awarded the honor to Stanley E. White. The boy by Abbott H. Nile and Joseph tied for the second place. The were very interesting and instructive.

Spaulding Blabec has been elected captain of the Militia Company.

Due to the crowded condition of school accommodations, the Rumford school board have deemed it adv

to build an addition to the Ste High school rather than to build other grade building. They estimate that the proposed wing can be built

\$20,000, and they think that an
teal will not be needed as pro
plans will suffice. It is thought
to put the building in charge of
F. H. Atwood, a man who has
great deal of experience in building.

The announcement of the en
ment of Miss Marion Longley, da
ter of Mr. and Mrs. John Longley
Portland, but formerly of this
and Mr. Warren Day Eddy of Rum
son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Ed
Portland, has been made. Miss Lon
graduated from Deering High s
last June and is a member of t
Alpha Kappa Society. Mr. Ed

The officers of Purity Rebekah Lodge No. 56, as installed by Mrs. Gertrude M. Colcord of Dixfield and her G. G. W. Marshal, Mrs. Alice Ames from the Mae Abbott; V. G., Nina Isaacson Sec., Lena May Felt; Treasurers Hattie Varney.

The officers of Ozallie Temple, for the coming year are as follows: M. E. C. Mabel B. Small; E. S., C. Rich; E. J., Maude L. Clifford; M. Jane Lapham; M. of R. & C., Lena Felt; M. of P., Grace E. Sweth; L. Harriet Walker; Guard, Nettie E. K. C. C., Gertrude M. Gleason.

Webber's orchestra of Hammond was to Bryant's Pond last week and played for the Spoolmaker's dance at Dunsmuir Opera House.

Achieve Felt is spending several days with his mother, Mrs. Emily J. Felt, at Bryant's Pond.

The Altogether Club met last week with Mrs. F. F. Fosbury. There was

good attendance, and dainty refreshments were served. A roasting party took the place of the meeting this week.

Mexico Lodge, No. 454, held its meeting at the home of W. S. Kellogg and wife last week. The Grand Warden of Maine, M. W. Lewis of Skowhegan was present. The officers were installed by Mary G. Haskell, Deputy. Officers: Warden, Wm. M. H. Kellogg; V. W., Anna A. Kelley; Sec. L. May Felt; Fin. Sec., Wm. H. H. T. T.

Dr. Treasurer, Winnie G. Whitman; Chaplain, Frank G. Whitman; Guardian, Byron A. Evans; Guardian, Annie Wood; Sent, John C. Winslow; Trustee, Walter B. Odway; J. P. V. Bertha A. Smith. A fine supper was served after the meeting of oyster stew, sandwiches, cake, olives, fancy crackers, etc. The next meeting will be held

Colonel George D. Bisbee is confined to his home on Franklin street by illness.

Mr. Stephen Parnell and Mr. Arthur Gauthier of this town who will make the trip down in company with them.

Well on Monday

With many ministers, Monday is a "off day." Not in the way of doing nothing, but in the sense of not feeling well. After the hard work of Saturday and Sunday, comes the nervous and physical reaction of Monday, with that "all-in" feeling. This is a condition many ministers would be glad to be freed from. They can avoid it

By giving proper attention to diet, and taking "L. F. Atwood's Medicine" to keep the bowels in order, the stomach toned, the liver regulated, and the head clear, This old home remedy is so good that many ministers are glad to recommend it, feeling that they are passing along a kindness in so doing. We will send a free sample to any minister, upon request.

Buy a 50c bottle of pure natural olive,
or write today for free sample.
L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

PRUDENCE
Is the Crown of
Common Sense

The fellow who kicks the cat is the biggest noise when he himself is kicked.

Mark Twain

Mark Twain was a steamboat pilot. He was a searcher for gold in the far west. He was a printer. He worked bitterly hard to make a fortune out of the Mississippi river, but the fortune that he believed in was the opening of the great wide west. Twain's genius bloomed. He had found his great place.

His fame spread through the nation. It flew to the ends of the earth, till his work was translated into strange tongues. From then on, the path of fame lay straight to the high places.

The world has asked is there an injustice here? Mark Twain is the answer. He is the heart, the spirit of America. From his poor and struggling boyhood to his long, splendid old age, he remained as simple, as democratic as the bluest of our farmers.

The Price Goes Up

25 VOLUMES — Novels, Stories, Memoirs
Before the war we had a contract price if I paper, so we could sell this set of Mark Twain at a reduced price.

The last of the edition is in sight. Can you get papers had some up. There are 52 or more Mark Twain at the present time.

Saved Coupon — No Money

There never again will be any more Mark Twain at the present price. Get the 15 volumes now, while you can.

If your American has got to have a set of his favorite author, get this now and save money.

Get this coupon too — send your order to J.
HAMPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, N.Y. City

I have a book, "Mark Twain's New Paper," which contains all changes proposed by him since he was first published. It is a very valuable book, based on the latest information from the printer, and will save you much trouble in getting new editions. I will send it free to anyone who sends me a coupon like the one above.

The Minister who Feels Well on Monday

With many ministers, Monday is a "dry day." Not in the way of doing anything, but in the sense of not feeling any "dryness" in the hard work of the day, and Sunday is a "wet day" in the physical reaction of Monday, with that "all-in" feeling. This is a condition many ministers would be glad to be freed from. They can avoid it by giving the F. F. Atwood's Medicine it takes the bowels in order, the stomach is cleared, the liver regulated, and the blood renewed. This old home remedy is to good the patient's nerves, and they are passing along a kindness in so doing. We will send a free sample to any minister, upon request.

Write for a free sample to
F. F. Moore & Co., Fairbury, Neb.

J. E. JONES'
NEW PUBLICATION

Give proper attention to diet, and take "L. F." Atwood's Medicine to the bowels in order, the stomach and the liver regulated, and the blood clear. This old home remedy is good that many ministers are to recommend it, feeling that they are passing along a kindness in doing so. We will send a free sample of our minister, upon request.

Write to the nearest of your nearest store, or write to us for free samples.

Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

Secretary, Lena Felt; Patri-
instructor, Hannah Schenauer; his w

er of his rights to the whims of
e's relations;

N. Littlefield.

SECRET

At your Druggist,
Adv.

L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

Secretary, Lena Felt; Patri-
arch, Hannah Schenauer; his w-

er of his rights to the whims of
e's relations;

Tracy is working at N. Paris
N. Littlefield.

the man, and not the plan, that
success.

Hobson's Eczema Ointment is a
united remedy. At your Druggist,
Adv.

It is a most useful supply of either nutrient milk or skim milk can also be fed regularly. It will prove very helpful. Each quart of milk is rich in protein and will therefore make it possible to decrease the amount of beef scraps in the mash to about one half.

In addition to the regular foods, pieces of grit, shell and charcoal should be supplied, as each of these is of some benefit to the brooding hen and will make it easier for her to produce a healthy supply of desirable hatching eggs.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."

—Mrs. ALLIE B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

FEEDING POULTRY BREEDING STOCK.

By G. E. Conkey.

Improper feeding of breeding birds is often responsible for their inability to produce a sufficient number of hatchlings or enough fertile eggs to insure the vitality necessary for the production of strong, vigorous chicks.

Such loss and worry could to a great extent be very easily overcome, for it is not at all difficult to feed breeding birds properly. What they need is to be fed for condition—to be fed for a gain in strength and vitality, so that when hatching eggs are needed they will be able to produce a maximum number of large, even-sized, fertile eggs of strong vitality. To secure these results the method of feeding is perhaps more important than the food itself. As a feed, good laying rations cannot be improved upon.

Feeding for condition should begin with the selection of the breeding birds. In this about the middle of December. During the latter part of December and the early part of January do not attempt to get eggs. Feed the birds enough to keep their strength and vigor on the increase but not enough to supply them with very much of a surplus of nutriment.

Good condition will come to breeding birds more quickly if their meals are varied as to include a number of nourishing foods, such as grain ration, mash and green stuff.

An excellent grain ration can be made for them by mixing equal parts of cracked corn, oats and wheat. Feed this in a deep litter, so that the birds will have to scratch it out grain by grain, and thereby get the exercise that is so necessary to their good health.

Any breeding stock will which are benefited by a mash made by the following mixing:

60 lbs. Cornmeal,
20 lbs. Wheat Middlings,
10 lbs. Wheat Bran,
10 lbs. Alfalfa Meal,
10 lbs. Oil Meal,
50 lbs. Beef Scraps,
1 lb. Salt.

Feed this mash dry and place it in the birds for several hours through the middle of the day.

One of the most important factors in any mash for breeding birds is the protein. They contain a high percentage of protein which not only helps to get the birds in good condition but enables them to impart strong vitality to the hatching eggs.

Green material for breeding birds may consist of the stuff that can be obtained most easily, such as sprouted corn, cabbage, beets, mangels or small potatoes.

This method of feeding will put breeding birds in splendid condition by the time eggs are desired for hatching and they can then be given a local supply of each of the different kinds of food, so as to furnish them with the large surplus of nutriment necessary for the production of a sufficient number of hatching eggs. Their grain ration and supply of green food should be increased to as large a quantity as they will clean up and the mash can be left before them all the time.

If a liberal supply of either butter milk or skim milk can also be fed regularly, it will be very helpful. Each of these is rich in protein and will therefore make it possible to decrease the amount of beef scraps in the mash about one half.

In addition to the regular foods, plenty of grit, shell and charcoal should be supplied, as each of these is of some benefit to the breeding hen and will make it easier for her to produce a good supply of desirable hatching

ECONOMY IN FOOD FATS.

Price Differences Depend Chiefly on Flavor and Color—Food Value of All Practically Equal.

Flavor and color have an important bearing on the prices which must be paid for the various edible fats used in the home, since all are regarded as wholesome when of good quality and practically the same amount of energy is derived by the body from each. The housekeeper, therefore, must decide usually what she is willing to pay for relatively superficial properties in the foods. These facts are pointed out in a recent professional paper of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 469, Fats and Their Economical Use in the Home, prepared by the Office of Home Economics of the department. In discussing the selection of fats for special uses the bulletin says:

In general it pays always to buy fats of good quality that none will have to be thrown away through spoilage. In some instances a higher-priced article may be more economical in the end, as, for example, clean, sanitary butter, as compared to a cheaper but less sanitary product. In some instances, where taste or flavor only is involved, a less expensive fat may answer quite satisfactorily the purpose of a more expensive one. For example, the chief use of table oils is as an ingredient of salad dressings, and when a characteristic flavor is not especially desired good grades of cottonseed and peanut oils, having a bland flavor, may be used when these are less expensive than the corresponding grades of olive oil.

Fats used for shortening—that is, in mixture with doughs, etc.—influence the appearance, flavor, texture, composition, keeping quality, and cost of the foods in which they are incorporated. In selecting shortening fats, flavor and odor are to be considered, but attractive appearance and color are of less importance, since in cooking these are usually masked. Other qualities being equal, those culinary fats are more economical and desirable which possess the best keeping quality; that is, the least tendency to become rancid. Also, for general use shortening fats give the best results if they are neither too hard nor too soft to be easily mixed with the other ingredients of the dough at ordinary temperatures.

Fats used as a medium for cooking in such operations as frying should be carefully selected, since they influence the flavor, appearance, and texture of the foods cooked in them, as is evident when one recalls the bad flavor imparted to fried foods by burned or rancid fat. Preference should be given to a fat which does not scorch too readily at the temperature most commonly used for frying. Experiments in the laboratory of the Office of Home Economics indicate that butter and lard scorch at a lower temperature than beef or mutton fats and cottonseed, peanut, or coconut oils. For this reason, therefore, the latter fats are preferable for deep frying, which requires high temperatures.

Economical Use of Fats.

It is a waste, the bulletin points out, to use more fat than a good recipe calls for. It is well known that too much butter makes a cake soggy, while a salad dressing with too much oil tastes "fat." The following are additional examples of ways in which economy may be secured. It is more economical to stir butter into cooked vegetables just before they are served rather than while cooking, and the flavor thus imparted is more pronounced. Furthermore, if added before cooking much of the butter is lost unless the water in which the vegetables are boiled is served with them. Instead of adding butter to vegetables many people cook fat ham, bacon, or salt pork with them and which the characteristic flavor thus imparted.

Saving Fats That Would Be Thrown Away.

Much fat may be saved to home use by the rendering of trimmings from fat meat. The following method of rendering fats, found to be very satisfactory in the laboratory of the Office of Home Economics, may be applied in the home. The fat is cut into with an ordinary household meat chopper or sausage grinder and is then heated in a double boiler until completely melted. The melted fat is then strained through a

rather thick cloth (medium fine buckram, for instance) to remove the finely divided bits of tissue. The advantage of this method is that since the material to be rendered is finely divided the fat separates readily from the enclosing tissue at a temperature very little above its melting point, and there is no danger of scorching it as in the older open-kettle method.

After the fat is rendered it must usually be clarified. A fairly successful household method for clarifying fats is as follows: Melt the fat with at least an equal volume of water and heat for a short time at a moderate temperature, with occasional stirring. Let the mixture cool, remove the layer of fat, and scrape off any bits of meat and other materials which may adhere to the under side. Rendering or clarifying fat with milk gives quite satisfactory results in modifying odors and flavors. The procedure is as follows: To 2 pounds of fat (finely chopped if unrendered) add one-half pint of milk (preferably sour). Heat the mixture in a double boiler until rendered or thoroughly melted, stir well, and strain through fairly thick cloth. When cold the fat forms a hard clean layer, and any dark material adhering to the under side of the fat may be scraped off. Sour milk, being coagulated, is preferable to sweet milk, since the curd remains on the cloth through which the rendered mixture is strained and is thus more easily separated from the rendered fat, which has acquired some of the milk flavor and butter fat.

Unpleasant odors and flavors can be decreased in intensity or removed, if not too pronounced, by heating the fats with a good grade of charcoal, and the method is applicable to fats which could not be satisfactorily treated by the method first spoken of. To each pound of chopped, unrendered fat add 12 pieces of clean, hardwood charcoal about the size of a walnut and render the fat in a double boiler as described above. Allow the charcoal to remain in the melted fat for about two hours and stir the mixture occasionally. It is necessary to strain the fat through flannel or other closely woven cloth to remove all the fine particles of charcoal. Rancid odors, if not too pronounced, may be satisfactorily removed by this method. If the odor is very pronounced, more charcoal is needed, and the mixture requires longer heating. It is interesting to note that the characteristic yellow color of the beef fat may be removed by this method, and a white, odorless fat secured.

Fats as Food.

Fats are not less digestible than other foods, as is generally believed, it is pointed out by the bulletin, but are as a matter of fact, more thoroughly digested than the animal or vegetable proteins and the starch occurring in the ordinary mixed diet. Fats whose melting points are higher than the body temperature are less easily digested, however, than those having low melting points. The digestive disturbances often attributed to eating fat are probably due not so much to the inability of the body to digest the fat itself as to other factors, among the chief of which are bad cooking, overeating of foods containing fats, and rancidity. Close mixture of nonemulsifying fat with protein may cause digestive disturbances to some persons, since the fats form a coating about the protein and hinder the action of the digestive juices.

The number of edible fats in use has been greatly increased in recent years, the bulletin points out. Formerly butter, cream, and lard, and perhaps "meat drippings," were the only edible animal fats known to the average housewife. Now numerous cooking fats are made from vegetable oils or mixtures of vegetable and animal fats. The development of methods of treating liquid oils to harden them by the addition of hydrogen has added a number of cooking fats of the approximate consistency of lard to the fats available for home use. Among the edible vegetable fats mentioned by the bulletin which are used for food purposes are olive oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, corn oil, soy-bean oil, and nut oils.

DID WELL TO SING AT ALL.

Mr. Barnas: "Din't you think that the soprano sang 'The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many,' with a good deal of pathos this evening?"

Mrs. Barnas: "There is no reason why she shouldn't; she's been married three times."

—The Bulletin.

—The Bulletin.

—The Bulletin.

—The Bulletin.

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PARMENTER AND POLSEY Animal and Fertilizers

BONE, BLOOD and MEAT with chemicals constitute our Animal Fertilizers. They are natural plant foods and approach most nearly to that best of all plant foods—farmyard manure. They raise the largest crops and keep the soil fertile. Get a booklet from our dealer or direct from us showing results without potash during 1916.

PARMENTER & POLSEY FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.

SELECTING TABLE FOWL.

Methods of Determining Food Quality of Poultry Discussed by Home Economics Specialists.

The importance of age, sex, exercise, food, and care as influencing tenderness and flavor in poultry is pointed out by home economics specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a professional paper, Bulletin 467, just published.

There is much less difference, the bulletin states, in the digestibility or healthfulness of the meat of different kinds of fowls than is commonly supposed. "Nearly all the nutrients and energy of poultry, as of other meats, it is pointed out, are utilized by the healthy normal body. In all kinds of poultry table quality depends primarily on tenderness and flavor, and these, in turn, are influenced by age, sex, exercise, food, and care. Freshness is also an important factor, but this is not merely a question of how long a bird has been dead, but rather of how far developed are the chemical and bacteriological changes which, when they are carried too far, cause what we call spoilage or decomposition in the meat. The micro-organisms which cause dangerous changes are likely to be introduced by careless and dirty handling, and for this reason cleanliness should be insisted on. The changes take place most rapidly in the presence of warmth and moisture. Hence, cleanliness, cold, and dryness are at the bottom of all the methods of caring for poultry on the farm, in the warehouse, at the market, and in the home.

The methods of cooking poultry are, in general, the same as those for other kinds of meat. The tougher the bird the more cooking will be needed to make it tender and easily digested, and the larger it is the more heat will be required to cook it thoroughly. Canned and bottled poultry are prepared in much the same way as freshly cooked dishes, then sterilized and sealed, and when properly put up do not differ essentially in food value from similar fresh foods.

General Considerations.

In regard to the general considerations to be observed in choosing poultry, the bulletin calls attention to the fact that while the relative cost of different kinds of poultry depends primarily on the price, the proportion of edible to inedible material and the thoroughness with which the edible portions can be utilized should also be kept in mind. Well grown birds with good sized masses of moderately fat flesh are more economical than either young or over-fattened ones. At ordinary retail prices, full grown chickens are the only poultry which compares in real economy with the cheaper cuts of beef and pork, but young chicken, mutton, turkey, goose, and guinea fowl are often as economical as the more expensive grades of other meats.

Use of Cold-Storage Poultry.

In discussing the use of cold storage fowls, the bulletin says:

The way in which frozen birds are thawed makes a great difference in the length of time they keep in condition. It used to be customary to thaw them by soaking in cold water, but this has been proved undesirable, not only because the water is very likely not to be clean but also because soaked birds "go off" in quality very rapidly. Soaking in hot water, as is sometimes done in market for a "soak order," is even worse. A much better way is to keep the birds for 24 hours at ordinary room temperature (45 degrees to 60 degrees F.). As has been already stated, the manner the birds are used after thawing the better, and wherever possible should be kept stiff and thawed at once. This means having poultry a day before it is needed, but it is the surest way of having it properly thawed. In warm weather it should be put in the refrigerator to thaw, but in cold weather a moderately cool room will do as well. If it is impossible to do the thawing at home, the marketman should not be allowed to do it until a short time before delivery.

"Although frozen poultry is hardly to be chosen when fresh birds are in the market, it undoubtedly has the advantage of furnishing chickens, turkeys, and other birds when the natural supply is lacking and thus increasing the variety of the meat list."

How to Recognize Good Table Poultry. The following statement of the methods by which good table poultry can be recognized by the purchaser is made in the bulletin:

"Is a freshly killed bird the feet cool

moist, soft, and limber, and if it was dressed with the head on, the eyes look bright and full. As it becomes stale the eyes shrink and the feet dry and harden; when too stale, i. e., when decomposition is well under way, the body turns dark and greenish or becomes slimy. The flesh should be neither flabby nor stiff, but should give evenly and gently when pressed by the finger. It is very difficult to distinguish between good cold-storage and freshly killed poultry.

"One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the end of the breastbone farthest from the head between thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a 'broiler' chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird, tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately there are sometimes tricky dealers who break the end of the breastbone before showing the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass, they furnish a mark of age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, growing longer and blunter with age and use. Spurs generally occur on male chickens. On male broilers and tender roasting chickens they are small; on older, higher-flavored ones they are prominent but flexible; on cocks they are long and attached to the bones of the legs; on capons they seldom develop until the second year of age.

"Turkeys up to a year old are said to have black feet, which grow pink up to a year old and then gradually turn gray and dull.

"The age of pigeons can sometimes be told by the color of the breast, which becomes more and more purplish as the bird grows older. Red feet are also said to be a sign of age in a pigeon.

"In ducks and geese the flexibility of the windpipe is a mark of youth. It can be easily squeezed and moved when the bird is young, but later grows rigid and fixed. If the tips of the galls at the end of the wing are sharply pointed the bird is probably young; the blunter they are, the older the bird.

Capons.

"When caponizing has been properly done, the head is small for the size of the body, the comb and wattles are pale and withered, the body plumper, rounder and larger than in an ordinary fowl, and the spur abortive. If the operation was incomplete, the head will be like that of an ordinary bird, and the body less rounded. Such birds, known technically as 'slip capons,' are much inferior to true capons."

A man can't get ahead of the world unless he is born with one.

It is all well enough to begin at the beginning—unless you want to go up a river.

Prudence of the Parsonage

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is one of those joyful stories that will cheer and satisfy you. The characters are just ordinary, plain people, living sweet, loyal, loving, devoted, happy lives together in a nice, wholesome, little, American town, and long before you're through with the story you'll find they are all your real friends.

Prudence is the young daughter of a minister who takes up the self-imposed task of raising her four motherless sisters. They are all just "regular" girls, full of life and vim, and naturally there are all sorts of amusing happenings. Then there comes a Prince Charming into the tale that furnishes a very pretty romance. If you can enjoy a clean, jolly story be sure to read

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

PROHIBITION FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

By a vote of thirty-two to twenty-five the United States Senate has voted to make the District of Columbia dry after November 1, 1917. The prohibition measure will undoubtedly be favorably acted upon by the lower House at the present session, and the District, which contains the one of the principal cities in the United States in point of population and which has a higher order of intelligence than any other American city, will vanish the saloon. This legislation has preceded along important lines.

Forty thousand signatures against prohibition were presented to the Senate. Senator Wallingford challenged the first page of the petition upon the ground that it was not a petition, but a mere list of names. He said that in his judgment the signatures were made by the same person. He asked that the committee should take the declaration of its dependence and make the signatures on that document, and follow it up in every petition that ever has been presented to Congress from that day to this, explaining a large number of names and that the same also included the names of those who had been convicted of crime. He said that he did not believe that the committee would do this. He said that he did not believe that the committee would do this. He said that he did not believe that the committee would do this.

WHY THE REFERENDUM WAS DENIED

The Senate refused by a vote of forty-three to thirty-three, to submit the question of prohibition to the people of the District of Columbia. On the face of things that would seem to be fair to the population it is perhaps an entirely safe presumption to say that Washington would likely adopt prohibition, if an actual vote could be had upon the question. There are in Washington about forty-five thousand government employees, and tens of thousands of men and women, who for political reasons, retain voting cards in their former homes. Most of these people constitute a part of the total population of the city, but in an actual vote would not be voters.

In the District of Columbia total government is unknown, and the entire affairs of public life are with Congress. There is no machinery in existence by which elections may be conducted, and the four of the Senate was that the three hundred public saloons in the District, together with the other two hundred places where alcoholic liquors are manufactured and sold, and an additional four or five hundred saloons of places where the traffic is raised on, supplemented by people having personal interest in actively opposing prohibition, would constitute a power that might, by the aid of a great and widely controlled voting population of colored people, defeat an honest expression of the popular will.

An instance of the failure of attempting to make an actual expression of public sentiment in the unorganized capital of the nation, it has been pointed out that to the six saloons where the people of the District elected delegates to the national convention, the delegates of the national party of the country, that the six saloons were so numerous that the use of force was not from the first hour that they were holding the polls were closed. The election was a complete failure, and the delegates were not elected. The election was a complete failure, and the delegates were not elected. The election was a complete failure, and the delegates were not elected.

THE YOKES OF OPPRESSION.

While the country is agitated over questions of equal suffrage for the sexes, little concern is given to the fact that the Congress of the United States has been one of the most intelligent centers of population in the world. Neither men or women can vote in the District of Columbia, and in the very spot where liberty should be most cherished and respected, the citizens cannot control their own method of taxation, provide for their own public safety, or even select officials from their own number to have charge of their affairs. A bunch of disinterested Congressmen with the political plunger of a city in sight to guide and inspire them, resolve themselves into a common council that for mediocrity and disinterestedness is perhaps unparalleled anywhere. The yoke of bondage has been thrown down so oppressively upon the necks of the people of the District of Columbia that citizenship has ceased to exist. It is doubtless true that the fundamentals of American government have been so destroyed to the minds and make-up of the people who constitute the residents of the District, that a referendum would fail, since the disenfranchised population have likely forgotten what elections are really meant for.

LAWSON'S TRUMPET.

It has been many a day since Washington has given attention to a visit of an spectacle as Thomas W. Lawson. In the old days when Roosevelt used to "blow things up" there were a few sensational incidents that might be termed to the attempt of Lawson to blow up a committee of Congress. Lawson, by his usual methods, created something out of a sensation by charging that information concerning the President's policy with reference to the European peace situation, had leaked to Wall Street. He added numerous statements to the effect that Congress was afraid to investigate. At the opening of the hearings of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Lawson was informed that he might proceed to his own way. He started to go by impugning the honesty and integrity of men whom we described as high to official life. He talked up a loud voice, and when interrupted, he roared like an enraged bull. His language was as coarse and insolent as that of the Committee was compelled to put the mute in his mouth. When Chairman Henry asked the witness to give the name of any person who had carried information from the White House, or the Department of State, to Wall Street, he declined to do so. In the examination Mr. Lawson implied by inference, the Secretary of State, United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. But he did not disclose any of their names. His testimony, as well as that of the other witnesses who were called, appeared to deal largely with matters of gossip.

While Mr. Lawson professed that he had a high moral purpose in stirring things up, an unbiased observer, such as the correspondent of the Citizen, could not help but feel that the entire attitude and manner of Lawson was all the earmarks of insincerity. It would be recalled that in his "Promised Finance" the objects of Lawson's exposures were not clear. But that he had a purpose that actuated his sensational articles must have been apparent to all. In the present instance the reason for Lawson's sensational position, was still rather obscure. However, there is a growing belief that he is seeking to bring about a condition that will result in an investigation of the New York Stock Exchange. Just why he has some displayed object in view, is hard to be decided.

UNWILLING INVESTIGATORS.

There is an attitude with the "Investigative" in Washington. The big banks, business men, and other big concerns have operated in the vicinity of the capital so frequently, that they have a matter of fact, they act as a matter of fact, they act as a matter of fact. The big news paper headlines of the country hold forth glowing promises of investigations that will make the new foundations of the Administration. But most of the real type of investigation that will result in the making of things, Madison, Washington, and "Washington" may have played the game, but on the score at least have failed. Maybe the Government didn't make two million dollars, which would surely be a good thing and Lawson's. The fact is that officials in Washington, as well as the more prosperous people in other walks of life in the larger cities have been playing with the markets to an extent so great as to be alarming, all incident to the war-brides and the changing of values. Some Washingtonians may have connected with Wall Street, and it is more than likely that official information was misused. But if one will recall the "Investigation" of the stock market, the "money trust," the lobby, and a lot more red-line subjects, they can discount results in advance. The Rules Committee is an unwilling investigator, and the chances are that after they have labored long and hard they will duplicate the performance of other investigators, and a famous mountain that is theore and honest forth.

IS VAUDEVILLE ON THE BRINK?

President Wilson is a Keith's every week. He and Mrs. Wilson always show up with a party of about thirty. Keith has for a number of years represented the "last word" in vaudeville, and the circuit extends to most parts of the country, and he "talent" all makes for the Keith bookings. The Washington house about the best theatre in the Keith group. That the standard of vaudeville is on the decline is evidenced by the introduction of the moving picture serial in the Washington house. A production of a five cent movie is produced in sections weekly, and the worst of it is that it looks like plain preparedness propaganda. Mel. Vernon Castle, the high-kicker of Broadway, is the hero, and stars in a ridiculous story of intrigues by the official representatives of Mexico and Japan, to wreck the institutions of the United States. The development of the film promises to show that the Japs and the Mexicans eventually tie all Americans to their feet posts or trees and then get away with the capital, and ship it in parts out of the country—or something equally ridiculous. Advertising curtains showing mediocre house furnish statements, complete what promises to be the beginning of the end of high-grade vaudeville management.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION TO CONTINUE.

By an overwhelming vote, both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution to continue the existence of the Newlands Commission; and that body will attempt during the present year, to make a general investigation of the conditions of transportation along the lines recommended by President Wilson, when he appeared before Congress. Congressman Adamson, in stating what has already been accomplished, told the House of Representatives that the investigation has hardly gotten under way, owing to the delays incident to election, the reconvening of Congress, and a tangle of legislation demanding immediate attention, when the time set for reporting arrived. Mr. Adamson declared that the purpose of the Commission is "to torn the flood of daylight on the whole matter." He said that the Commission is "in favor of maintaining the Government, and maintaining the transportation system, and taking care of the distressed, and doing everything right." He added that the Commission wished "to fear and report the truth of this house."

It might appear that the Democrats are attempting to claim credit for the attempt to get at the bottom of the whole railroad question; however, Representative Eash, of Wisconsin, has declared the position of the Republican party on this question, by including in a speech before the House, the plank accepted by the Republican party last June at Chicago, wherein it was declared that "interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply to laws to regulate it, has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience to the public. The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation, or if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under complete federal control."

Then it will appear, judged from all the activity in Congress, that Democrats and Republicans alike, recognize the necessity of making a thorough analysis of the railroad situation. It is noteworthy that in the beginning of an attempt to unravel the complicated question of railroad traffic the question is not to be hurried down by a division of political party sentiment. The Newlands Commission has been given a first charge for its field of inquiry, and when the present rush of Congress is over, it will take up its task. It is to be hoped that it may be successful in bringing about a more rational and better of the conditions that exist in the transportation of the country so that the railroads will be enabled to make the extensions and improvements needed to keep pace with the nation's business growth.

The law increases no man through by means. But it often lets a pretty one slip through who knows better.

NEW ENGLAND MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meetings are to be held all over Maine the week beginning January 29 to organize the New England Milk Producers' Association the first five days of the week will be spent in organizing the locals in the different towns and on Saturday the meeting will be held to organize the county association.

Mr. Richard Fattée of Springfield, Mass., has charge of the organizing. A schedule of the meeting in Oxford County follows:

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

A. M.—Rumford Grange Hall, Rumford, R. D. Stratton, Rumford City.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.

A. M.—Canton Grange Hall, Canton, Dwight A. Bishop.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

A. M.—South Paris Grange Hall, So. Paris, A. M. Ryerson.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

A. M.—Bethel Grange Hall, Bethel, Herman Maslin.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

A. M.—Waterford Grange Hall, Waterford, Howard A. Allen.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

A. M.—South Paris Grange Hall, So. Paris.

EAST BETHEL.

Robert Hastings was at home from Gould's Academy the first of the week. No school Monday or Tuesday. Miss Fuller and Miss Cole attended the teachers meeting at Bethel, held by Miss Florence Haly, State Agent for Rural Education.

Mr. G. M. Bartlett visited relatives at Litchfield over Saturday and Sunday. Messrs. Leon and Harry Bartlett of Berlin, N. H., visited relatives here one day last week.

Mrs. Elmer A. Trask was the guest of relatives at Norway and South Paris several days the past week.

"Daddy," a comedy in three acts is being prepared for the benefit of Alder River Grange. Characters are as follows: Mr. Wrexson Brown, just like all men. Guy Bartlett. Harold Hutchins. Paul Chester, a young doctor. Thompson, the Brown's butler. Ceylon Kimball. Nellie Brown, her daughter, a debutante. Rose Bartlett. Mrs. Chester, Mr. Brown's sister, pursuing ill health at home.

WEST BETHEL.

A dairy meeting was held in the Grange Hall, Jan. 16. Fourteen joined the association.

G. D. Morrill did a bit of selling stock, Tuesday. The sale covered fourteen real calves weighing about two tons, four cows and ten hundred weight of pigs.

Mrs. M. M. Morgan went to Abingdon, Mass., Saturday, being called there by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Ross.

W. D. Mills was in Lewiston on business, Saturday.

George Loutan is ill with a severe cold.

The steam mill began work Tuesday after quite a long shut down for repairs. We were glad to hear the whistle. Another severe wind blew and the roads badly drifted.

No school Monday and Tuesday.

Ray you saw it in the Citizen.

We Will Build Warships On The Government's Own Terms

To the American People

It is claimed by the Navy Department that our estimates of cost on battle cruisers are too high.

The Federal Trade Commission is an agency competent and equipped to decide just such a question as this.

The country wants ships and the money to build them the quickest possible time.

We therefore present an offer which is not only good for the country but also for the Government.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is prepared to undertake the building of the battle cruisers included in the Government's naval program UPON ANY BASIS WHICH THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SHALL, after examination of the facts, determine to be fair.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman

ROBERT G. GRACE, President

12th ANNUAL OLDER BOYS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held at Lewiston and Auburn, February 9, 10, 11, 1917.

Announcement of the 12th Annual Older Boys' Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations and church boys' clubs of Maine, to be held at Lewiston and Auburn, Feb. 9, 10, and 11, is being sent out from state headquarters in Waterville, and already many registrations are being received.

The Boys' Conference has become a settled institution in the life of the boys of Maine, and this year's program, bearing the names of some of the greatest workers among boys, gives promise of the most successful conference of the long series of gatherings that have been held.

The following men have been appointed leaders for their respective county groups to the State conference: Androscoggin, Harold L. Redding, 199 Main street, Lewiston; Arrowsick, B. F. Olberon, Presque Isle; Cumberland, G. J. G. Moe, Y. M. C. A., Portland; Franklin, Charles H. Sawyer, Farmington; Hancock, E. L. Saxton, Y. M. C. A., Seal Harbor; Kennebec, L. T. Goodman, Y. M. C. A., Augusta; Knox, John Taylor, Y. M. C. A., Camden; Lincoln, Rev. H. P. Milligan, Waldoboro; Oxford, Rev. J. M. Arters, Rumford; Penobscot, E. N. Folley, Y. M. C. A., Bangor; Piscataquis, J. Baker Smith, Y. M. C. A., Greenville Junction; Sagadahoc, W. A. McCormick, Y. M. C. A., Bath; Somerset, E. L. Allen, Good Will Farm; Waldo, George Robinson, Belfast; Washington, Rev. E. J. Bodman, Lubec; York, Frank C. Cobb, Y. M. C. A., Kennebunk.

One of the features this year will be a conference orchestra under the direction of E. L. Allen of Good Will Farm. Leaders are requested to send Mr. Allen the names of any delegates who can play orchestra music readily, and in order to allow time for rehearsal, entertainment will be furnished one day in advance for members of the orchestra.

The age limit for the boy delegates is from 14 to 20 years. Delegates are invited from church clubs, community clubs, Sunday schools, Young Men's Christian Associations and other religious organizations for boys. Each delegation must be accompanied by an adult leader. Not more than six delegates and one leader can be allowed from each individual organization.

Free entertainment will be furnished by the citizens of Lewiston and Auburn to regularly accredited delegates who have complied with the obligations set forth in the announcement, provided that regular credential blanks secured from the state office in Waterville are properly filled out and returned to Jeff. Smith, Waterville, Maine, on or before Tuesday, January 30, 1917.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court. A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register. 1253t.

OLD-TIME REMEDIES BEST BY TEST.

Dr. True's Worm Elixir stands out conspicuously among those old-time remedies that have stood the test of time and continue to be of real value to those who use them.

Discovered by Dr. J. P. True more than sixty-five years ago in his practice of medicine, it still continues to hold its place in the family medicine chest, and is included by many physicians in their prescriptions.

Being a combination of the most of effective vegetable remedies known to the medical profession, and free from any habit-forming drug, it is a wonderful laxative, gentle but positive in its general effect, and one of the best warm expellers known. For these reasons it is of greatest value for children as well as adults.

It corrects wrong conditions of stomach and bowels and sets these important organs in healthy action, so that the system is entirely cleansed of poison and waste.

Dr. J. P. True's practice as a physician showed that the most of human sicknesses, from infancy to old age, are caused by disorders of the stomach and bowels. Headaches, tired feeling, dizziness and other symptoms of sickness disappear when these conditions are corrected.

Dr. True's Elixir is sold by dealers in nearly every locality, but is particularly well known in the New England States.

Write Dr. True at Auburn, Maine, for his book, "Health and Happiness," or for any advice or assistance in any special case. This will be given gladly without charge.—Adv.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin M. Bishop late of Rumford in the County of Oxford, deceased, and gives notice as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

ALGERNON S. CHAPMAN, December 19th, 1916.

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FRANK E. BISHOP, January 16th, 1917.

ALL GOOD ONE BEST

Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

F. L. HARLOW, Field Agent

PORTLAND, MAINE

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1917, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Stillman Littlehale late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Augustus G. Littlehale, executor.

Melissa E. Littlehale late of Newry, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Elmer C. Park, administrator.

George E. Farrar late of Hanover, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Harry G. Bryant, administrator.

Elbridge Prime late of Albany, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Elmer C. Park, administrator.

Enoch B. Knapp late of Newry, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Order A. Foster as executor of the same without bond, presented by said Order A. Foster, the executor aforesaid.

Stillman N. Littlehale, late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by Augustus G. Littlehale, executor.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court. A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register. 1253t.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, 28.

At a Probate Court held at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1917.

On the petition of Bertha N. Storor, guardian of the estate of Robert A. Storor, minor ward, of Lincoln Plantation, praying for license to sell at public sale certain real estate owned by said ward which real estate is described as follows: viz: A two ninth interest in common and undivided of a certain parcel of land situated in said plantation and being known as the Robert A. Storor home farm, so called, and bounded northerly by land of Ernest R. Bennett; easterly by Magalloway River; southerly by the Coe Land, so called and westerly by Dartmouth College (Grant), so called, asking for license to sell the said ward's interest in the growing timber on said parcel and no more.

It is ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in and for said County on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of Probate. A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register. 1253t.

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FRANK E. BISHOP, January 16th, 1917.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 1

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

All services will be resumed Sunday at the usual hours. The Social Six will meet Saturday afternoon with Mrs. J. S. Dyer.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid will meet Thursday afternoon with Miss Minnie Cape. The home of Bath Walker.

Dr. D. B. Holt, District Superintendent, will be at the church on Wednesday, Feb. 7, to hold the final Quarterly Conference of the year. Reports be given from all church organizations and plans made for the coming year. Members of the church are invited to be present at the business session, well as the social hour which will follow. Remembering that this is the most important meeting of the year, all members of the Quarterly Conference surely try to be in attendance.

Holders of course tickets to the Paris Entertainment Course need to take the change of date of Willard's program. He comes on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6th. None will want missing Mr. Gorton's portrayal of noted people "so accurate as to actually startling," his "remarkable close modelling," and his sketches, and the "fabulous which are described as "beautiful good description."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Ladies' Club will meet Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of Christian Endeavor Society was appropriately observed last Sunday evening. The program under the leadership of Miss Purinton was well carried off. Mrs. Curtis' address on the Fruits of the Christian Endeavor Tree was particularly bright and interesting. Miss Ida Packard will lead the service Sunday evening.

The choir will meet for rehearsal with Mrs. Mansfield this Wednesday evening.

"A Vital Question," will be the theme of the sermon next Sunday morning.

The following boys have sent in the registration fees to attend the Boys' Conference in Lewiston as representatives of Troop 2, Boy Scouts: Roy Hanks, Lawrence Kimball, Linwood Wilson, Harold Bartlett, Philip Brown and Louis Van Den Kerckhoven.

O. E. S. INSTALL OFFICERS

Last Thursday evening a number gathered at the Masonic Hall to witness the installation of the officers of Pu. ly Chapter, No. 102, O. E. S.

The work was performed in a very creditable manner by Past Patron N. C. Rowe assisted by Mrs. Susan G. E. Evans as marshal, Miss Elsie Davis as pianist, and Dr. I. H. Wright as chaplain.

During the installation ceremony was interspersed a short program consisting of a piano solo by Marjorie Farwell; song, Bernice Keniston; piano duet, Marjorie Farwell and Viola Wright.

At the close the installing officer was presented with a Past Patron's Jewel and the retiring matron, Mrs. Grace Philbrook, with a past matron's jewel. Refreshments, sandwiches, cake and coffee were served and social hour was enjoyed.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Harriet Merrill. W. P.—E. B. Merrill. A. M.—Elizabeth Young. Sec.—Nellie Curtis. Treas.—Alice Rowe. Cond.—Bertha Cole. Chaplain—W. C. Curtis. Marshal—Susan Edwards. Pianist—Angie Wright. Adm.—Mary Hyman. Rath—Harriet Hall. Father—Mildred Boserman. Mother—Eva Fox. Elder—Maud Farwell. Warder—Grace Philbrook. Sentinel—R. F. Bishop.

BETHEL BAND TO GIVE CONCERT AND DANCE.

Thursday evening, February 15, is the date set for the concert and dance to be given by the Bethel Band.

The Band have a lot of new pieces and many of the players have been taking individual lessons, so that a good concert may be anticipated. They have also engaged Mrs. Arty of Berlin as a special soloist for the evening.

A six piece orchestra will play for the dancing.